

III. OUTDOOR RECREATION DEMAND

A. *Demographic Trends Affecting Outdoor Recreation*

1. General Population Trends

Maine ranks 40th among the states in population (1). Maine's population grew from 1.228 million in 1990 to 1.275 million in 2000, an increase of 3.8% over the decade (0.4% annually) compared to a 5.5% increase for the Northeast (the slowest growing region of the country) and a 13.2% increase for the United States (Figure 12).

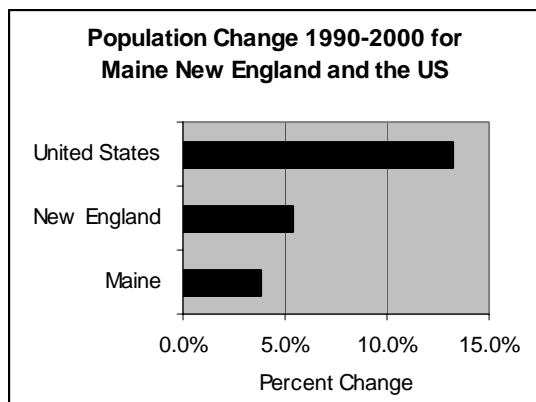


Figure 12

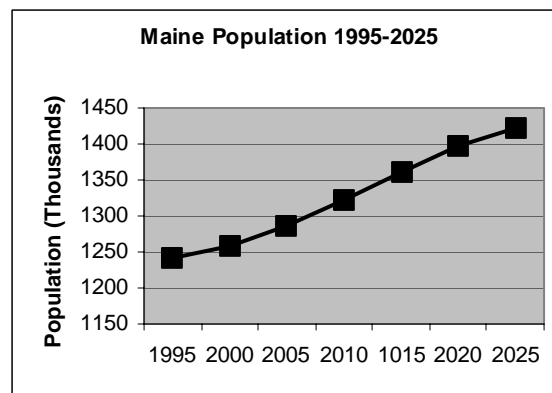


Figure 13

Over the next two and one-half decades from 2000 to 2025, Maine's population is expected to grow by 11.6% (0.5% annually) to 1.423 million (Figure 13), primarily through migration (both interstate and international) rather than from natural increase. The state's birth rate has steadily declined since the mid-1900s, and Maine's population is projected to begin seeing a natural decline by 2022.

2. Geographic Distribution

In 2000, over one-third of Maine's population lived in Cumberland and York Counties in southern Maine. Penobscot County, with 11%, was the only other county to

have more than 10% of the state's population, followed by Kennebec County with 9% and Androscoggin County with 8%. Aroostook County accounted for 6% of Maine's 2000 population, and the remaining ten of Maine's 16 counties had less than 5% of the state population each (Figure 14).

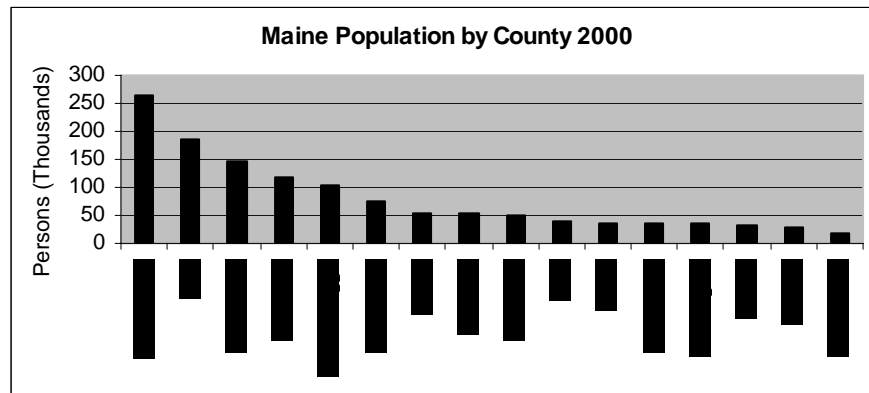


Figure 14

Between 1990 and 2000, the population of Maine's southernmost county, York, increased by 14%, followed by three other coastal counties, Lincoln (11%), Hancock (10%), and Waldo (10%) counties. Five counties lost population over the decade, including Aroostook, Piscataquis, Washington, Androscoggin, and Penobscot. The largest decline – 15%, was in Aroostook County (Figure 15).

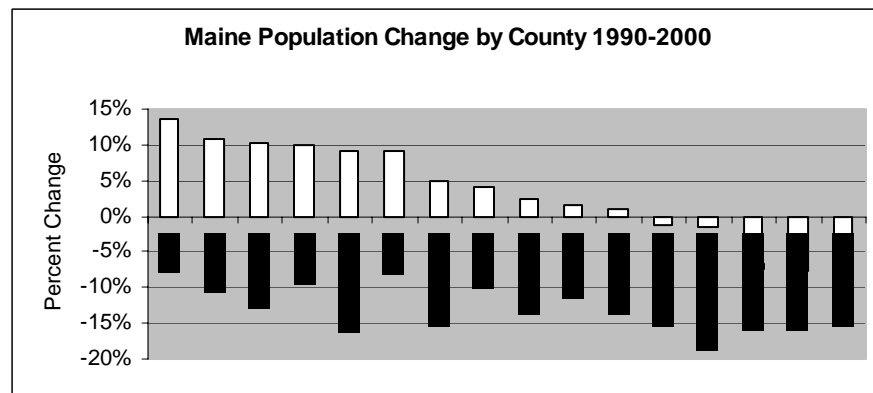


Figure 15

While accounting for 35% of the state's 2000 population, Cumberland and York, Counties represent only 6% of Maine's land area. Maine's geographically largest counties – Aroostook, Piscataquis, and Somerset, which account for 48% of the state's area, were home to only 11% of Maine's population. The overall population density for Maine is 41 persons per square mile, ranging from a high of 318 persons per square mile in Cumberland County to a low of 4 persons per square mile in Piscataquis County. Six counties exceed 100 persons per square mile: Cumberland, Androscoggin, York, Sagadahoc, Kennebec, and Knox. Cumberland and York Counties each gained over 20 persons per square mile between 1990 and 2000.

In addition to the broad pattern of population concentration in southern, central and coastal Maine indicated by county figures, there is another pattern of higher growth among smaller communities (500 to 5000 population) in comparison to the slower growth or decline of larger towns (over 5000 population). See Table 16. (2)

Table 18 Population Change by Size of Town 1990-2000		
Town Population in 2000	Number of Towns	% Pop Change 1990-2000
Less than 500	171	3.50%
500 to 1,499	167	8.20%
1,500 to 4,999	134	7.70%
5,000 to 9,999	41	2.50%
10,000 to 24,999	14	1.40%
25,000 or More	3	-4.10%

The consequences of families choosing to move to rural areas were enumerated in *The Cost of Sprawl* by the Maine State Planning Office (3): “new and redundant infrastructure in remote areas; lengthening of service routes for police, fire, emergency, road maintenance and plowing; older city and town centers saddled with declining population and underused infrastructure; more air pollution from automobiles; more lake degradation from development runoff; fragmentation of wildlife habitat; isolation of the poor and elderly in the cities; and disruption of traditional farming and forest activities in the countryside.” By comparison with smaller neighboring towns, Maine’s primary service center communities, which provide important retail trade and employment opportunities, declined in population (2).

2. Age

Age is THE population story. The median age of the US population steadily increased from 24 in 1900 to 35 in 2000 and is expected to reach 41 by 2025, when Americans age 55 years and older will comprise 30% of the total US population (Figure 16). In 2000, people 55 years and older accounted for 24% of the Maine population compared to 21% of the US population, reflecting Maine’s higher proportion of older people.

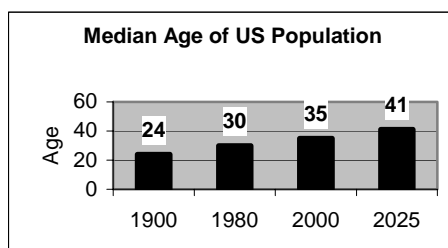


Figure 16

Mirroring the national trend, Maine’s elderly population (age 65 years and over) increased from 13.3% of the state population in 1990 to 14.4% in 2000. The proportion

of Maine's elderly is expected to remain at this level until about 2010, then increase again, reaching 22.0% by 2025 (Figures 17 and 18). The "baby boom" generation, born 1946-1964, begins to reach retirement age in 2011, when growth of the population 65 and over is expected to accelerate rapidly.

The increase in Maine's population 65 years and older between 1990 and 2000 occurred across the state. *"More than three-quarters of Maine towns experienced growth in this population, with over 44 percent of the towns having elderly growth rates greater than 20 percent.... The higher proportions of elderly are clearly found in the coastal communities, in the northern fringe communities from the western border to central Maine, and throughout Aroostook County. This is nearly identical to the geographic pattern that emerges when examining the median age of Maine's communities."* (2)

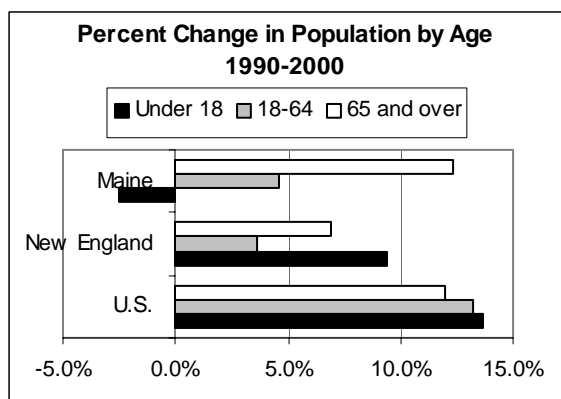


Figure 17

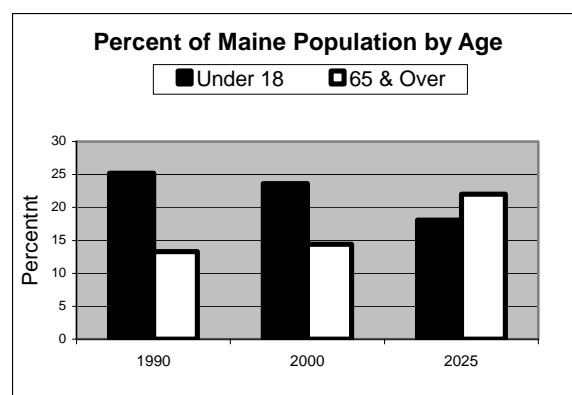


Figure 18

While the older population is increasing, the number of youth (under 18 years old) in Maine declined by 2.5% between 1990 and 2000. This contrasts sharply with youth population increases of 9.4% in New England and 13.7% in the United States. The proportion of youth in Maine decreased from 25.2% in 1990 to 23.6% in 2000, and is projected to fall to 18.1% by 2025.

The 1990-2000 population changes show *"fairly widespread declines in the population under 18, with the exception of moderate growth in southern, central and mid-coastal areas. In all, 300 of Maine's 492 communities (61%) lost population in this age group. The prospects for an immediate rebound in these numbers are dim: even more Maine towns (75 percent) experienced declines in their numbers of children under the age of 10."* (2)

Without in-migration, Maine's declining youth population may mean workforce shortages in the future, and in combination with a growing elderly population, indicate imbalances in need for services and ability to provide them.

4. Disability

Nearly 19% of Maine's population (about 238,000 people over the age of 5) has some type of disability. While the greatest number of Maine residents with disabilities are ages 17 to 64 (over 150,000 people, Figure 19), the proportion of people 65 and older with disabilities is significantly higher: over 40% compared to about 19% of the younger group. This higher proportion of people with disabilities among the older population will become increasingly important as the number of older people increases. Of those conditions most likely to affect use of recreation facilities, physical and mental disabilities are the most common (Figure 20).

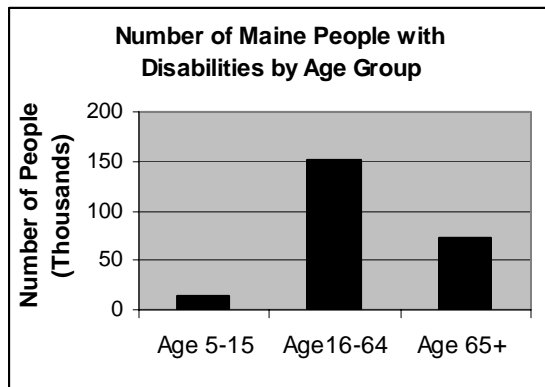


Figure 19

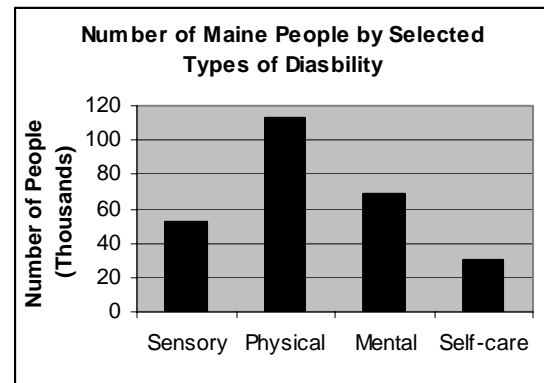


Figure 20

5. Racial/Ethnic Diversity

The US population is increasingly diverse. Black/African Americans and people of Hispanic/Latino origins together accounted for about one quarter of the country's 2000 population. Native Americans, Asian Americans and "other" racial/ethnic groups comprise additional segments of the population. Maine, by comparison, is about 97% white. Maine racial/ethnic groups comprising 0.5% or more of the state's 2000 population include: people of 2 or more races (1.0%); people of Hispanic/Latino origins (0.7%); Asians (0.7%); Native Americans (0.6%); and Black/African Americans (0.5%).

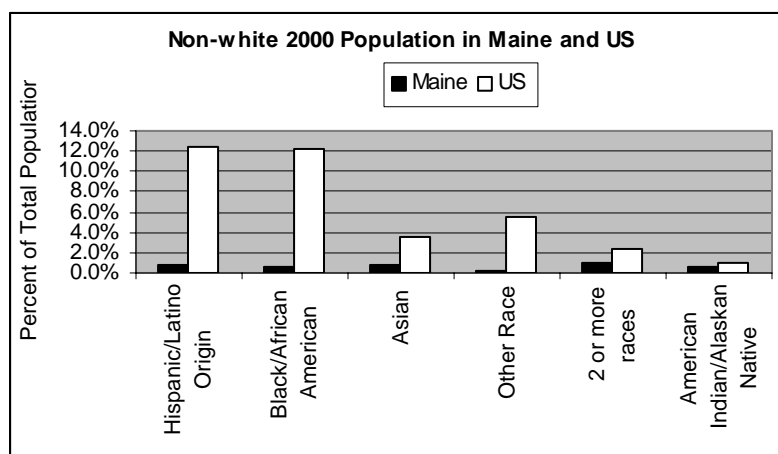


Figure 21

6. Other Characteristic of the Maine Population

As noted above, by comparison with the United States, Maine has an older, more rural and less ethnically diverse population. Other notable departures from national characteristics include: somewhat smaller average household and family sizes; a higher percentage of owner occupied housing; a higher proportion of high school graduates and lower proportion of college graduates; and a higher percentage of veterans. Economically, Maine has a higher proportion of people in the labor force; a higher proportion employed in education, health, and social services and retail trade; a lower proportion employed in professional, scientific, management administrative services; a lower percentage of private wage and salary workers and a higher percentage self-employed in their own businesses. Maine's median household and family incomes and its per capita income are all below national levels. A greater proportion of Maine households have social security and retirement incomes, consistent with its older population. Maine has a smaller percentage of families and individuals below the poverty level. See Table 20 for a more complete listing of Maine - US comparisons.

One of the most notable departures from national characteristics is Maine's high proportion of housing units that are vacant and for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use – 15.6%, compared to 3.1 % for the US, the highest rate in the country. Vermont is second with 14.6 % and New Hampshire is third with 10.3%. Proximity to large population centers in the Northeast is a factor these high percentages of seasonal homes. Of the 16 counties in Maine, York County has the largest number of vacation homes, but Piscataquis and Franklin Counties have the highest proportions of seasonal homes - 40% and 33.9%, respectively. Areas around Penobscot Bay and Mount Desert Island have some of the highest concentrations of seasonal homes. In some small coastal communities, vacation homes account for more than one-third of all the housing.

7. Maine Visitors

Maine's Office of Tourism provides travel and tourism reports for the state on an annual basis that reflect samples of day and overnight visitors to Maine from US

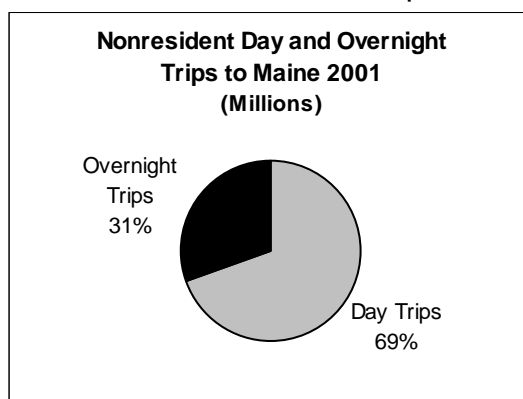


Figure 22

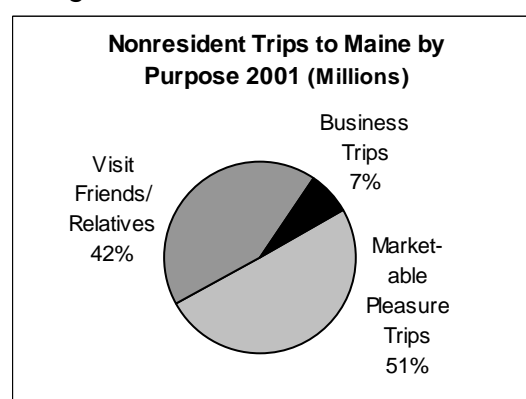


Figure 23

households (4). Residents and nonresidents took an estimated 43.0 million trips in

Maine in 2001. Nonresidents made 58% of the trips (24.9 million). A majority of these visits were day trips (69%) made for pleasure or to visit friends or relatives. Of the 17.3 million nonresident day trips to Maine in 2001, 79% were made by people from the Boston area, and 21% from elsewhere in New England. Of the 7.6 million nonresident overnight trips to Maine in 2001, 75% were made by people from other New England states, Washington, DC, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

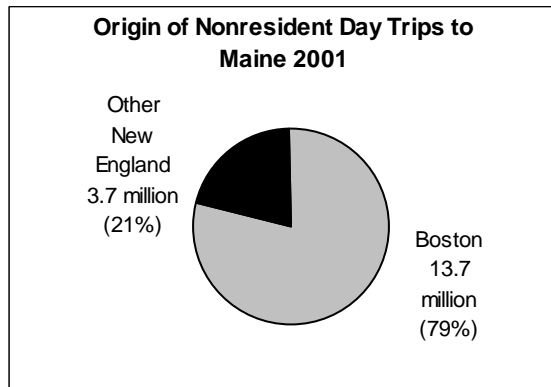


Figure 24

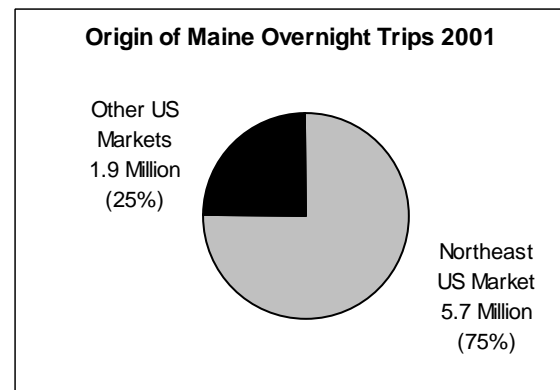


Figure 25

Nonresidents and residents accounted for near equal proportions of the 18.6 million day trips in Maine taken for pleasure (versus to visit friends or relatives, or for business) in 2001. Conversely, nonresidents accounted for most (84%) of the 4.3 million 2001 overnight pleasure trips to Maine in 2001.

Overnight visitors to Maine were an average age of 47.8 years old, married with a household of one or two members, and had no children less than 18 years of age. They were employed full-time in manager/ professional jobs, and 64% had incomes of greater than \$50,000. Forty eight percent (48%) were college graduates. More than 75% of the overnight pleasure trips to Maine in 2001 were by people 35 years of age or older; more than 50% were by people 45 or older.

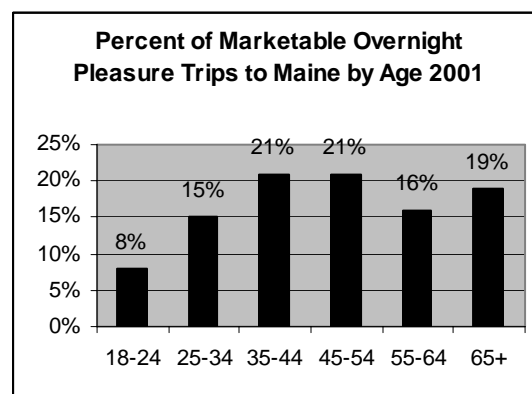


Figure 26

Four areas of Maine were visited on 25% or more of the marketable overnight pleasure trips: the southern Maine Coast (44%), Greater Portland/Casco Bay (35%),

Downeast/Acadia (28%), and Midcoast (25%). The most popular trip destinations within these regions are Portland, traditional south coast beach towns, the shopping centers of Kittery and Freeport and Bar Harbor/Acadia National Park (Table 19).

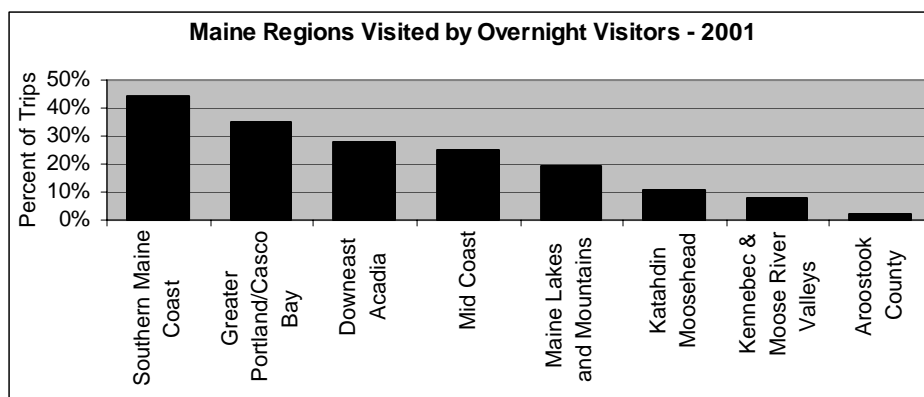


Figure 27

Table 19 Percent of Overnight Marketable Pleasure Trips to Maine by Destination 2001	
Percent of Trips	Destination
25% or More	Portland (29%), Kittery (27%)
20% to 24%	Kennebunkport (24%), Bar Harbor/Acadia (23%), Freeport (23%), Ogunquit (21%)
10% to 19%	Old Orchard Beach (19%), Camden (14%), Boothbay Harbor (12%), Bangor (11%), Rockland/Rockport (10%)
5% to 9%	Augusta (8%), Sebago Lake (7%), Machias (6%), Bethel/Sunday River (6%), Calais (6%), Eastport /West Quoddy State Park (5%), Fryeburg (5%),
Less than 5%	Lewiston (4%), Baxter State Park (Katahdin) (3%), Kingfield/Sugarloaf (2%), Rangeley/Saddleback (2%), Moosehead Lake (2%), Houlton (1%), The Forks (1%), Presque Isle (1%), Allagash Waterway (1%)

Table 20		
Demographic, Social, and Economic Comparisons Between the Maine and US Populations		
Geographic Characteristics	Maine	US
Urban/Rural Distribution (Percent of Total Population)		
Urban	40	79
Rural	60	21
General Demographic Characteristics	Maine	US
Sex and Age (Percent of Total Population)		
Male	48.7	49.1
Female	51.3	50.9
Race (Percent of Total Population)		
White	96.9	75.1
Asian	0.7	3.6
Hispanic/Latino	0.7	12.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.6	0.9
Black/African American	0.5	12.3
Relationship (Percent of Total Population)		
In Households	97.3	97.2
In Group Quarters	2.7	2.8
Institutionalized Population	1.0	1.4
Non-institutionalized Population	1.7	1.3
Household Type (Percent of Total Households)		
Families	65.7	68.1
Non-family Households	34.3	31.9
Households with Individuals under 18 Years	32.4	36.0
Households with Individuals over 65 Years	24.7	23.4
Average Household Size	2.39	2.59
Average Family Size	2.90	3.14
Housing Occupancy and Tenure (Percent of Total Housing Units)		
Occupied Housing Units	79.5	91.0
Vacant Housing Units	20.5	9.0
Vacant Seasonal, Recreational, Occasional Use	15.6	3.1
Housing Tenure (Percent of Occupied Housing Units)		
Owner Occupied Housing Units	71.6	66.2
Renter Occupied Housing Units	28.4	33.8
Social Characteristics	Maine	US
School Enrollment (Percent of Population 3 years and older)		
Kindergarten/Elementary (grades K-8)	50.3	49.3
High School	23.2	21.4
College	20.9	22.8
Educational Attainment (Percent of Population 25 years and older)		
High School Graduate or Higher	85.4	80.4
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	22.9	24.4
Veterans Status (Percent of Civilian Pop 18 years and older)		
Civilian Veterans	15.9	12.7
Disability Status (Percent of Civilian Non-institutionalized Population by Age Group)		
Population 5-15 Years with Disability	7.4	5.8
Population 16-64 Years with Disability	18.5	18.6
Population 65 and Older with Disability	41.1	41.9

Table 20, continued		
Demographic, Social, and Economic Comparisons Between the Maine and US Populations,		
Economic Characteristics	Maine	US
Employment Status (Percent of Population 26 Years and Older)		
In Labor Force	65.3	63.9
Civilian Labor Force	64.8	63.4
Armed Forces	0.4	0.5
Not in Labor Force	34.7	36.1
Communting to Work (Percent of Workers 16 Years and Older)		
Car, Truck or Van - Drove Alone	78.6	75.7
Car, Truck or Van - Car Pooled	11.3	12.2
Public Transportation	0.8	4.7
Walked	4.0	2.9
Worked at Home	4.4	3.3
Mean Travel Time to Work (Minutes)	22.7	25.5
Occupation (Percent of Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Older)		
Management Professional and Related	31.5	33.6
Sales and Office	25.9	26.7
Service Occupations	15.3	14.9
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	15.3	14.6
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance	10.3	9.4
Farming, Fishing and Forestry	1.7	0.7
Industry (Percent of Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Older)		
Educational, Health, and Social Services	23.2	19.9
Manufacturing	14.2	14.1
Retail Trade	13.5	11.7
Professional, Scientific, Managemt, Administrative, and Waste Mgt Services	6.9	9.3
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Services	7.1	7.9
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Rental and Leasing	6.2	6.9
Construction	6.9	6.8
Transportation, and Warehousing and Utilities	4.3	5.2
Other Services except Public Administration	4.7	4.9
Public Administration	4.5	4.8
Wholesale Trade	3.4	3.6
Information	2.5	3.1
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining	2.6	1.9
Class of Worker (Percent of Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Older)		
Private Wage and Salary	75.9	78.5
Government	14.5	14.6
Self Employed in Own Unincorporated Business	9.3	6.6
Income in 1999		
Median Household Income	\$37,240	\$41,944
Median Family Income	\$45,179	\$50,046
Per Capita Income	\$19,533	\$21,587
Type of Household Income (Percent of Households)		
Households with Earnings	78.5	80.5
Households with Social Security Income	28.9	25.7
Households with Supplemental Security Income	4.6	4.4
Households with Public Assistance Income	4.8	3.4
Households with Retirement Income	17.4	16.7
Poverty Status in 1999 (Percent of Families/Individuals Below Poverty Level)		
Families below Poverty Level	7.8	9.2
Individuals below Poverty Level	10.9	12.4

B. Outdoor Recreation Trends in Maine, New England, and the United States

Recreation participation patterns are complex and changing. Trends often vary from one geographic area to another, and activity participation can change rapidly depending on weather, social and economic conditions, information and technology changes, and other factors. Providers of outdoor resources observe participation trends in order to make reasonable investments in recreation lands, facilities, and programs.

1. Survey Indicators

a. Comprehensive Recreation Participation Surveys

Resident Participation in Outdoor Recreation: Maine 1991-92, Northeast 1994-95 and US 1994-95

The most recent recreation participation survey of Maine residents to address a variety of activities was conducted in 1991/92 for the 1993 Maine SCORP (5). In the early 1990s, the most popular activities among Maine residents in terms of percent participation at least once a year by people 16 years and older (participation rate), were: driving/sightseeing, walking, visiting cultural and historic sites, swimming, picnicking, boating, fishing and attending sporting events. Many of the top activities in Maine in 1991-92 were similar to those for the Northeast and the US as a whole in 1994-95 (6). In contrast to the Northeast and the US, boating and fishing were also top activities in Maine (Table 21).

Table 21 Most Popular Activities among Maine Residents Compared with the Northeast and US (30 % or Higher Participation by Residents 16 Years and Older)					
Maine 1991-92		Northeast US 1994-95		US 1994-95	
Activity	%	Activity	%	Activity	%
Driving/Sightseeing	80.7	Walking (all)	68.1	Walking (all)	66.7
Walking for Pleasure/Exercise	57.6	Visiting Beach/Waterslide	64.3	Visiting Beach/Waterslide	62.1
Visit Cultural/Historic Site	55.0	Family Gathering	60.5	Family Gathering	61.8
Swimming-Freshwater	54.8	Sightseeing	56.4	Sightseeing	56.6
Picnicking	52.5	Picnicking	49.4	Picnicking	49.1
Swimming-Saltwater	47.3	Swimming-pool	47.6	Attending Sporting Events	47.5
Pleasure Boating	38.4	Attending Sporting Events	47.6	Visiting a Nature Center/Trail/Zoo	46.4
Fishing-Lake/Ponds	38.3	Swimming/lake, river, ocean	44.9	Swimming-pool	44.2
Attending Outdoor Sport Events	35.0	Visiting a Historic Site	54.8	Visiting a Historic Site	44.1
Attending Indoor Sport Events	31.4	Visiting a Nature Center/Trail/Zoo	44.3	Swimming/lake, river, ocean	39
Canoeing-Flat-water	30.9	Wildlife Viewing 30.5		Wildlife Viewing	31.2
Swim-Home Friend's Pool	30.9				

1999-2001 National Survey on Recreation and the Environment – United States

The latest National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE), conducted from 1999 to 2001, is the seventh in a series of national surveys begun in 1960 that questions a sample of the US population 16 years and older about their participation in a variety of recreation activities (7). The survey provides information at the national, regional, and state levels, however, as this plan was being prepared, the only sub-national data available was for the 1994-95. Tables 26 and 27 at the end of the chapter show the numbers of participants and the participation rates for activities covered by the survey for both 1994-95 and 1999-2001.

Overall participation in outdoor recreation by US residents 16 years and older in 1999-2001 was 97.6%. Activities with the highest rates of participation were land-based activities. Twelve individual land-based activities had 30% or greater participation: walking (83.1%); family gathering (73.6%); viewing natural scenery (60.4%); visiting a nature center, nature trail or zoo (57.4%); picnicking (54.7%); sightseeing (52.1%); driving for pleasure through natural scenery (51.5%); visiting a historic site (46.3%); • 3%); wildlife viewing (44.7%); biking (39.7%); hiking (33.2%); and bird watching (32.5%).

Only two water-based activities had participation rates of 30% or more in 1999-2001: visiting a beach/waterslide (40.4%/76.2%) and swimming in lake, river or ocean (42.1%). Additional important water-based activities included: freshwater fishing (29.4%); motor-boating (24.6%); and warm water fishing (22.6%).

Participation rates for individual snow and ice-based activities in 1999-2001 were all below 10%. Participation in snow and ice activities was highest for downhill skiing (8.5%), snowmobiling (5.6%), and snowboarding (4.9%).

Comparison of the 1994-95 and 1999-01 NSRE results gives an indication of broad recreation trends in the US at the end of the 20th century. Overall participation in outdoor recreation activities increased from 94.5% to 97.6%, and most activities covered in the surveys saw increased participation nationally. Figures 28, 29, and 30 illustrate the change in number of participants for activities that were comparable in both surveys. Among the most popular activities (national participation rate of 30% or more), only wildlife viewing, biking, and hiking grew by 30% or more. The highest growth rates – over 100% - occurred in kayaking, jet skiing, and snowboarding.

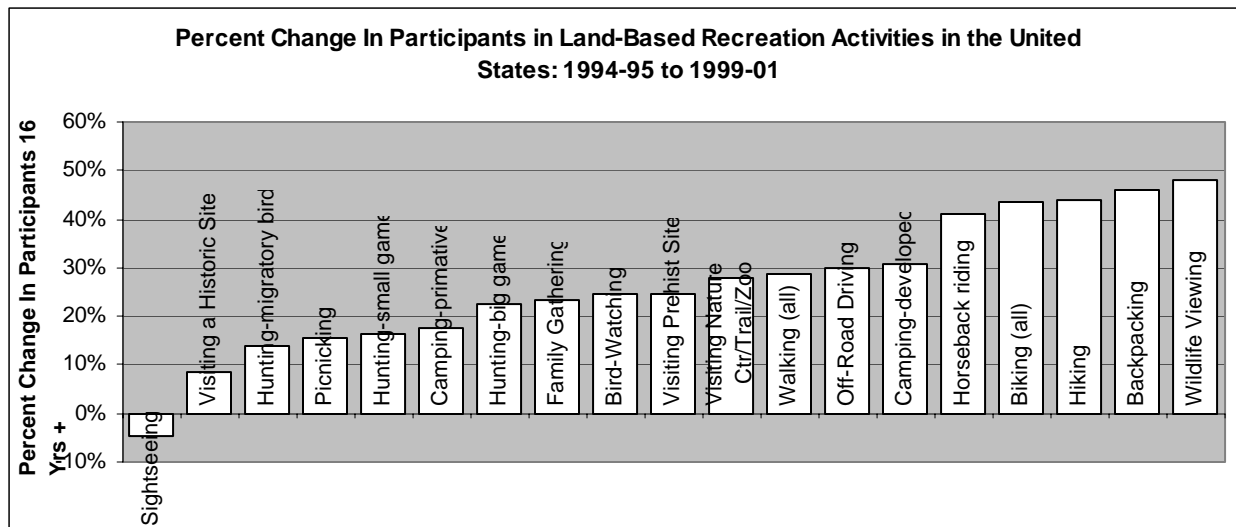


Figure 28

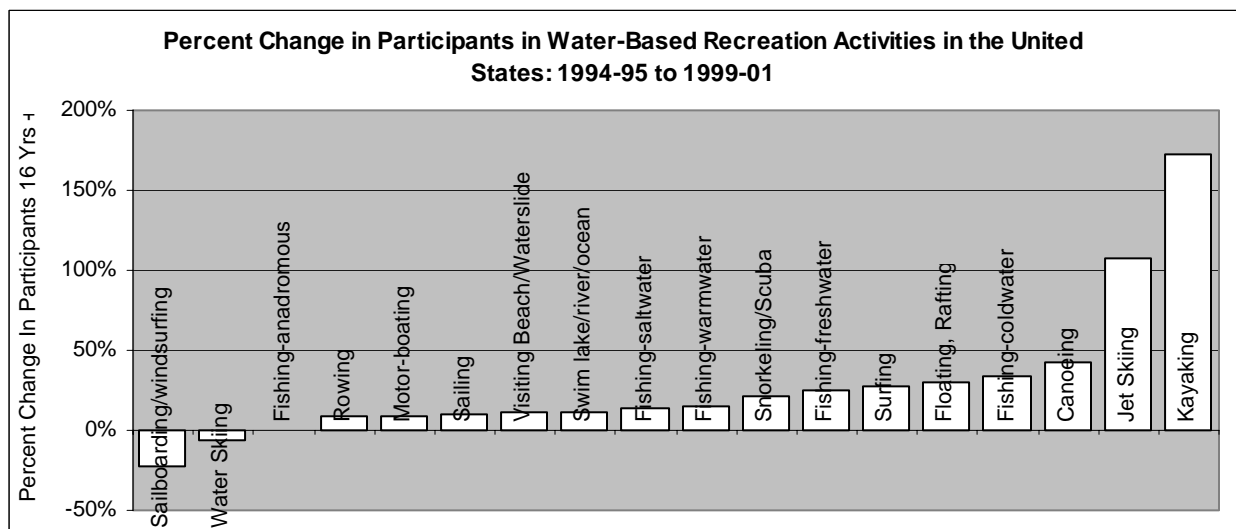


Figure 29

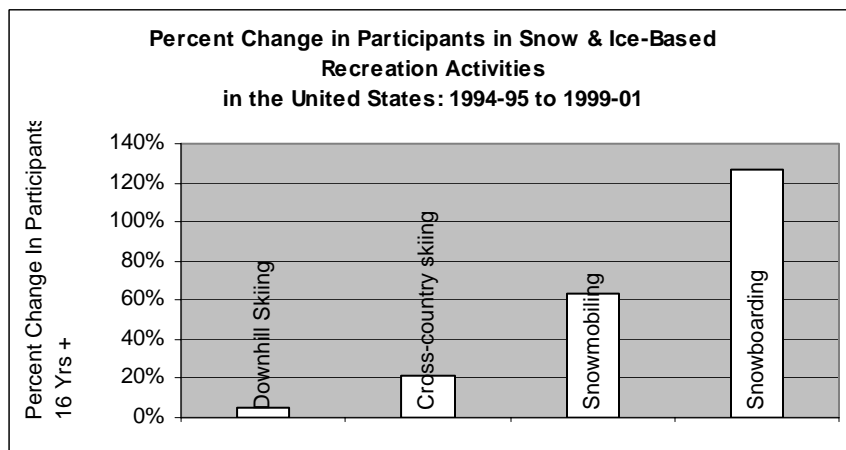


Figure 30

Outdoor Recreation in America 1999: The Family and the Environment

Another national survey, conducted yearly since 1994 for a segment of the recreation industry (8), found the most popular outdoor activities in 1998-1999 among people 18 years of age and older to be:

- walking (42%);
- swimming (41%);
- driving for pleasure (35%);
- picnicking (32%); and
- fishing (28%).

Of the activities surveyed since 1994, these five have consistently been at the top. Activities with fewer participants that showed important increases over the survey period included:

- boating/rowing activities (motor boating, canoeing/ kayaking, and water-skiing);
- extreme sports (mountain biking and snowboarding); and
- activities using recreation vehicles (RV camping and motorcycling).

b. Single Activity Recreation Participation Surveys

Maine Resident Participation in Walking

The Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation conducted a survey of walking and running by Maine residents 5 years and older in 1994-95 to provide data for the state bicycle and pedestrian plan (9). Consistent with other survey results, walking had high participation: 71% of the respondents age 15 and older walked at least once annually for pleasure and other reasons. People ages 10 through 39 accounted for the over 50% of the total walking time. Significantly, participation in walking declined more slowly with age compared to other outdoor activities, and people ages 41-59 accounted for 20% of the walking time.

Maine Resident Participation in Bicycling

In a related 1994-95 survey of Maine residents about bicycling, bicycling was found to be among the most popular recreation activities of Maine residents, with a participation rate of 35.3% and had a high growth rate nationally. People under age 40 accounted for over 80% of the total bicycling time, and participation declined rapidly to less than 5% after age 50 (10).

According to a report on bicycle tourism in Maine prepared for the Maine Department of Transportation (11), over 2 million tourists bicycled in Maine in 1999: 98% bicycled on day trips, and 25% bicycled multi-day trips. The report summarized other surveys indicating that bicycle tourists come from higher income households and are middle-aged (with their average age increasing).

National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife Associated Recreation

The National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife Associated Recreation reports results from interviews with US citizens about their fishing, hunting and other wildlife associated recreation and focuses on the activities of residents 16 years and older. The 2001 survey is the tenth in a series that began in 1955, and was coordinated by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Because fishing and hunting license numbers are available for Maine, the survey is primarily useful in comparing Maine to other areas, rather than as a source of actual numbers of participants (12).

The survey shows participation in all three activities declining nationally from 1991 to 2001 (Figure 31). Participation declines in Maine were significant (>10%) only for nonresident fishing and wildlife watching away from home by Maine residents (Table 22). However, participation among Maine residents remains high compared to other areas. Fishing participation for Maine residents in 2001 was 21%, compared to 13% for New England and 16% for the US. Hunting participation for Maine residents was 12%, compared to 4% for New England and 6% for the US. The participation rate for wildlife watching around the home in Maine in 2001 was 50%, compared to 36% for New England and 30% for the US. Maine resident participation in away-from-home wildlife watching in 2001 was 17%, compared to 11% for New England and 10% for the US (Figure 32).

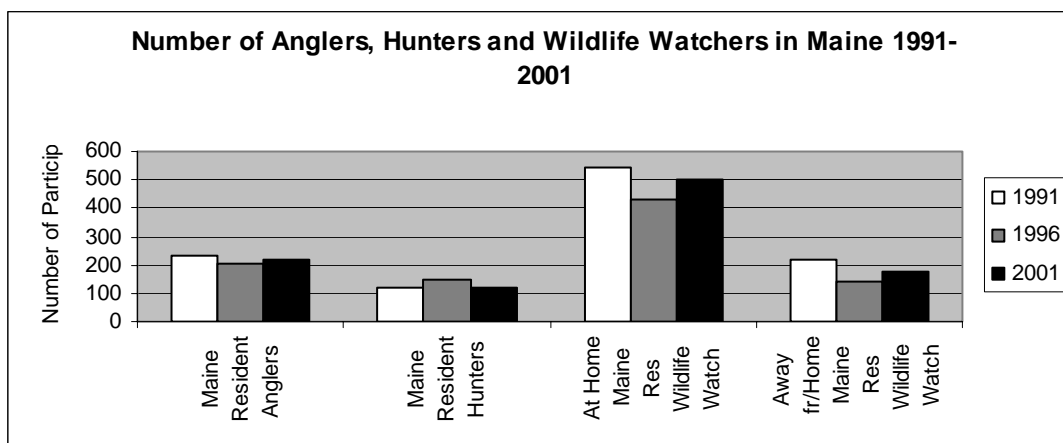


Figure 31

Table 22 Number of Maine Anglers, Hunters & Wildlife Watchers 16 Years and Older (Thousands)					
	1991	1996	2001	91-01 Change	
				#	%
Maine Resident Anglers	236	207	216	-20	-8%
Maine Resident Hunters	123	148	123	0	0%
At Home Maine Res Wildlife Watch	542	433	501	-41	-8%
Away fr/Home Maine Res Wildlife Watch	217	140	174	-43	-20%
Nonresident Anglers	212	149	160	-52	-25%
Nonresident Hunters	42	47	41	-1	-2%

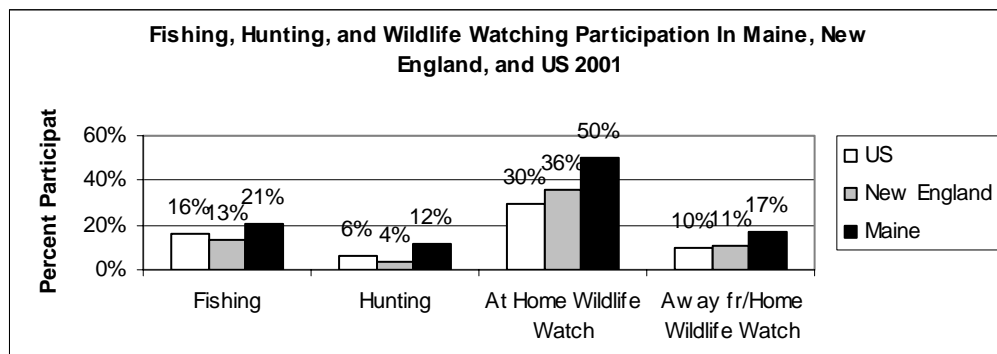


Figure 32

Marine Recreational Fishery Statistics Survey

The Marine Recreational Fishery Statistics Survey (MRFSS) is a nation-wide program implemented in 1979 by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) as a means to establish a reliable database for estimating the impact of recreational fishing on marine resources. (13) Conducted in all U.S. coastal states, the Department of Marine Resources (DMR) administers the survey in Maine and has increased the number of interviews beyond the NMFS requirements, giving Maine a significantly improved database. During the May 1 through October 31, 2001 sampling season, a total of 2,549 anglers were interviewed from Kittery to Eastport, including 787 shore anglers, 1,199 private boat anglers, and 563 anglers who fished on charter or headboats.

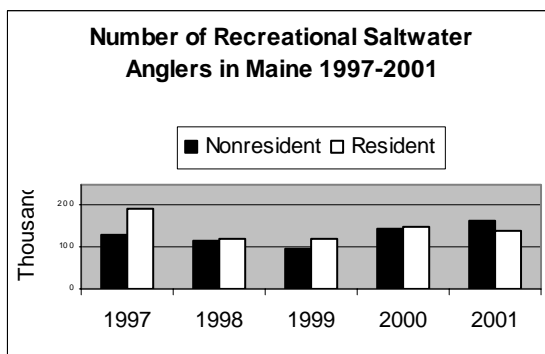


Figure 33

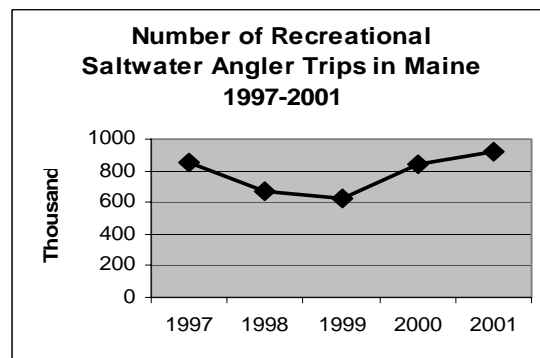


Figure 34

Between 1997 and 2001, the total number of recreational saltwater anglers in Maine declined by 5%, reflecting a decline of 27% in the number of resident anglers and an increase of 27% in the number of nonresident anglers. The number of recreational saltwater angling trips in Maine increased by over 8% from 854,283 trips in 1997 to 925,270 trips in 2001. Striped bass was the primary targeted species for 45% of the shore anglers, 76% of private boat anglers and 75% of charterboat anglers. Atlantic cod was the primary targeted species for 33% of headboat anglers.

2. Public Use Trends

Records of the number of visits made to national and state parks and private areas open for public use illustrate both short term variations and longer term trends. Year-to-year variations most often reflect weather fluctuations and changes in the cost of gasoline. Occasionally they reflect operational changes at specific areas, e.g., closing some facilities for repair, or reduced staffing as happened at Maine state parks in 1995. Longer term changes often reflect broader economic and social trends with more enduring effect: the aging of the population; declining leisure time; shorter vacations; and rising or declining economic confidence. What is particularly interesting in the following figures is static or declining public use of more remote recreation areas (Baxter, Allagash, and North Maine Woods) and growth in attendance at developed parks closer to population areas.

a. Acadia National Park

Although Maine has other important federal recreation lands including several National Wildlife Refuges and the Evans Notch District of the White Mountain National Forest, only the National Park Service has reported public use figures consistently over time. Acadia had over 2.5 million visitors in 2002 and ranked 10th among the national parks in number of recreation visitors. Over the 1990-2002 period, visitation to Acadia decreased by about 3.7%. Overnight camping stays at Acadia declined by 11%.

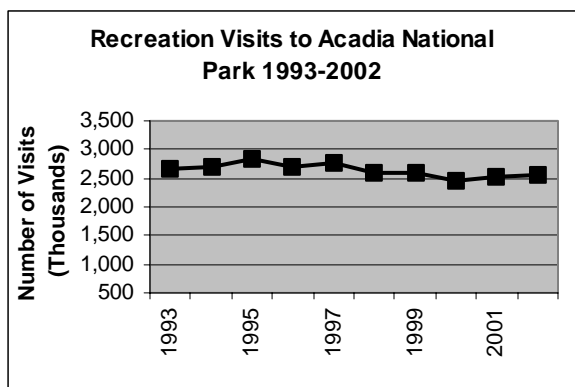


Figure 35

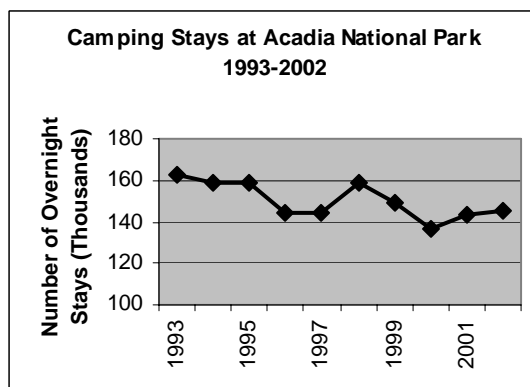


Figure 36

Nationwide, recreational visits to National Park Service areas increased only 1.5% between 1993 and 2002, although visits to NPS areas were significantly higher in the late 1990s than in 2002. Camping visits to NPS areas declined by 18% between 1993 and 2002.

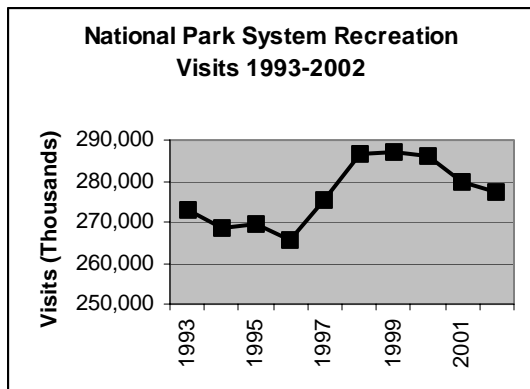


Figure 37

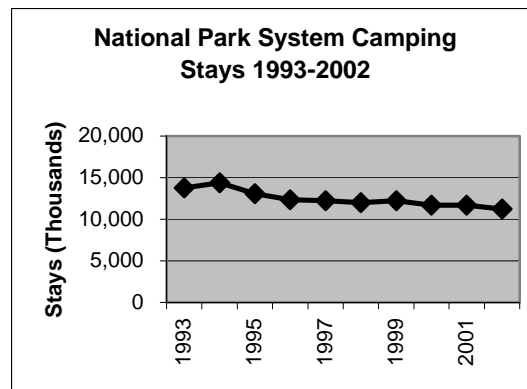


Figure 38

b. Maine State Parks

Maine State Park Day Use and Camping

These are 41 Maine State Parks and Historic Sites at which public use is regularly recorded. These include 12 parks for day use and camping, 19 day use-only parks, and 10 historic sites. Day use visits to Maine State Parks increased from 1.75 million in 1993 to 2.32 million in 2001 – a 33% increase overall and a 4.1% increase annually. This is a trend reversal from the 1985- 1993 period when day use was down -27.5%. In 2001, 73% of the day use visits were to coastal parks and 27% were to inland parks.⁹

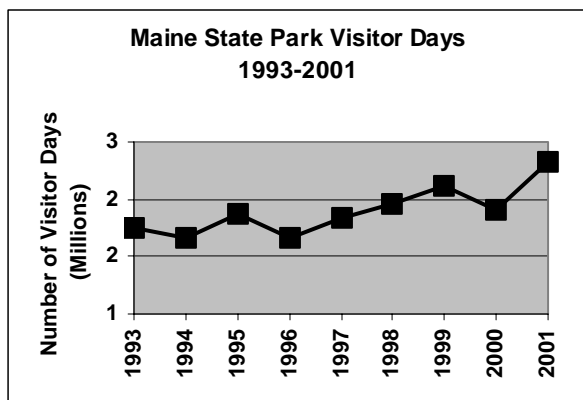


Figure 39

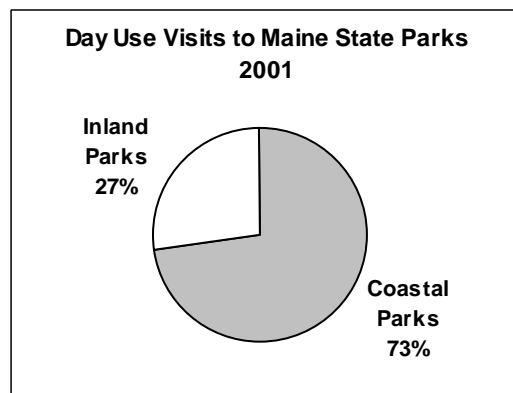


Figure 40

Camper nights at Maine state park campgrounds increased from 208,000 in 1993 to 245,000 in 2001, an 18% increase overall and a 2.3% annually. This, too, is a trend reversal from the period 1985 to 1993 when overall camper overnight visits were down -26%. In 2001, 75% of the camper nights at state park campgrounds were at inland parks and 25% were at coastal parks

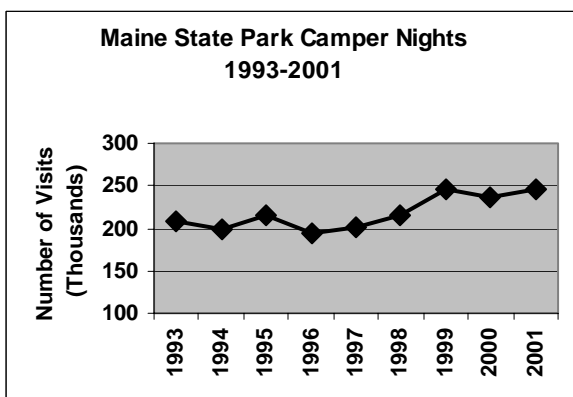


Figure 41

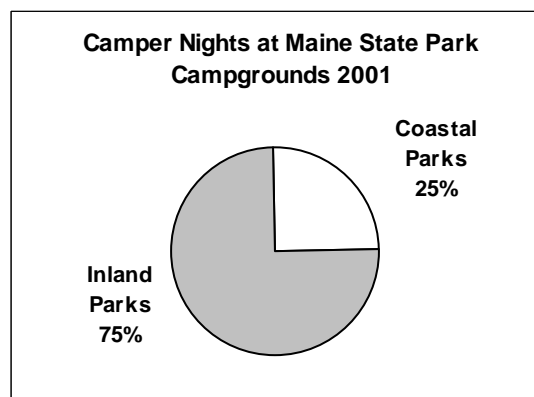


Figure 42

The Bureau also manages the 92-mile, 22,000-acre Allagash Wilderness Waterway in northern Maine. Since 1993, total public use in the AWW has fluctuated, but declined by 18% in 2002. Camping declined by 17% over the period.

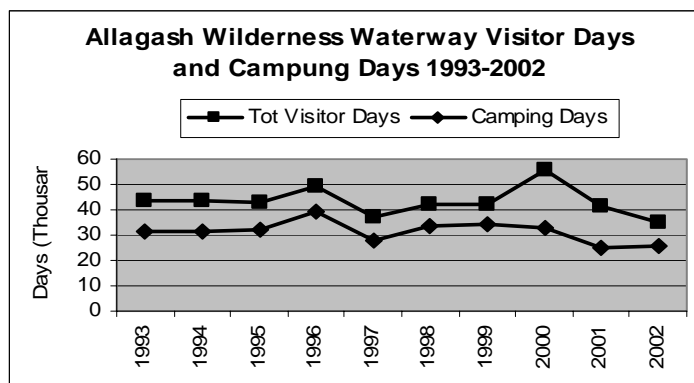


Figure 43

Baxter State Park

Baxter State Park encompasses about 305,000 acres in north central Maine and is managed largely for primitive backcountry recreation. Between 1990 and 2000, camping and day use at Baxter State Park declined from 145,000 to 138,000 visitor days, reflecting a decrease of about 5% in each type of visit.

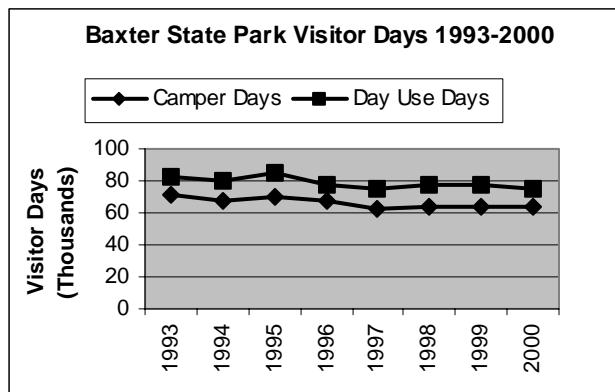


Figure 44

North Maine Woods and KI Jo-Mary Multiple Use Forest

North Maine Woods, Inc. (NMW) manages recreation on 3.5 million acres of land in northern Maine on behalf of private and public forest land managers. The area is by and large a working forest. In 1999, approximately 700,000 acres of the Ragmuff-Seboomook forest were added to the NMW management territory. The primary reason for travel to the NMW area in 2001 was visiting private camps located within the area. Other activities included hunting, camping, fishing, canoeing and hiking.

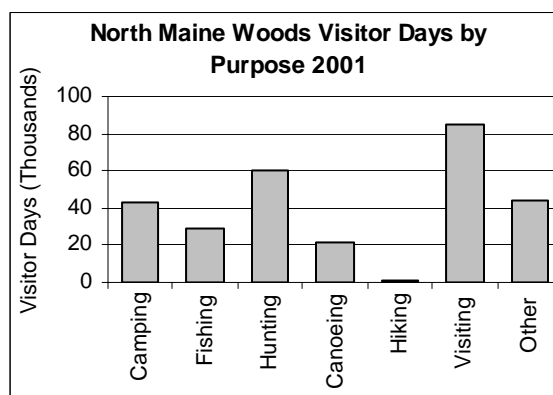


Figure 45

North Maine Woods visitor days increased from 205,000 in 1993 to 284,000 in 2001, a 40% increase, much of which is attributable to the gain in territory in 1999. The overall trend apart from this increase is one of declining visitation. Seventy-three percent (73%) of the visitor days in 2001 were by Maine residents, 23% by other US residents, and 4% by Canadians. Camping accounted for 15% of the NMW visits in 2001. Camping days doubled between 1993 and 2001; however, the increase is primarily the result of the addition of lands. The overall trend in NMW camping is declining.

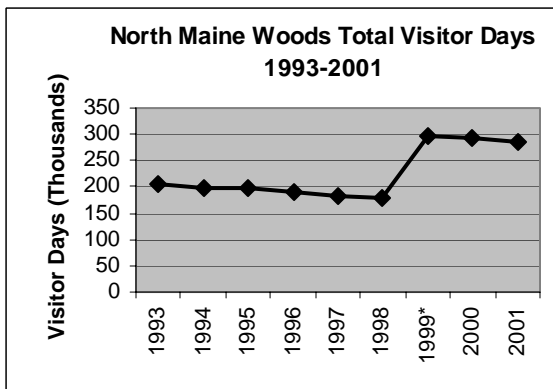


Figure 46

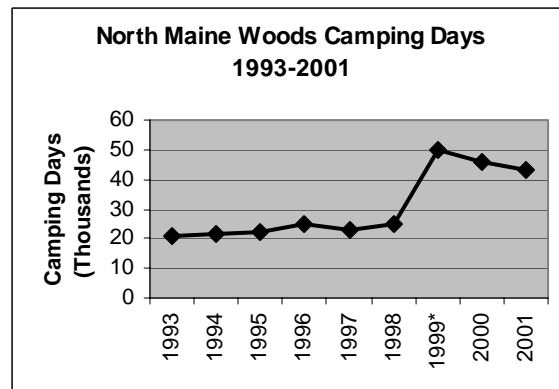


Figure 47

North Maine Woods also manages the 175,000 acre KI-Jo Mary Forest, which saw nearly 29,000 visitor days in 2001. Visitor days declined in 1996 when the Nahmakanta Unit of Public Reserved Lands was removed from the territory. Use rebounded to prior levels in 2000, and declined in 2001.

3. Licenses and Registrations

Maine Hunting and Fishing Licenses

The number of fishing licenses issued by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (DIFW) declined from 304,000 to 268,000 between 1993 and 2001, a decrease of 12%. Nonresident licenses issued decreased by 23% and resident licenses by 6%. Maine residents accounted for 70% of the fishing licenses issued in 2001.

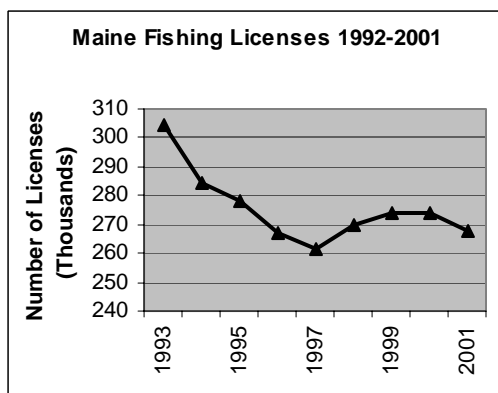


Figure 48

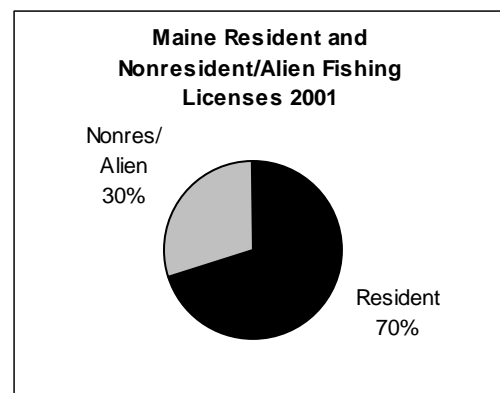


Figure 49

The number of hunting licenses issued over the period declined as well, from 223,000 in 1993 to 211,000 in 2001, a decrease of 6%. Nonresident licenses issued decreased by

6% and resident licenses by 2%. In contrast with fishing licenses, nonresidents accounted for 81% of the licenses issued in 2001.

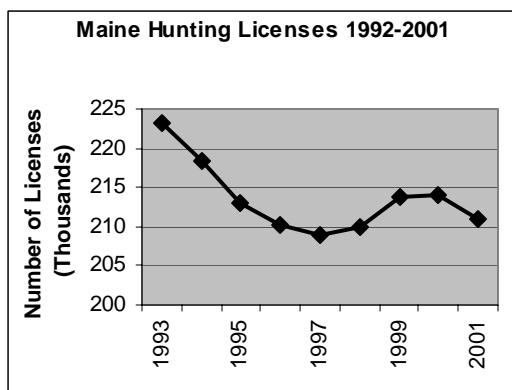


Figure 50

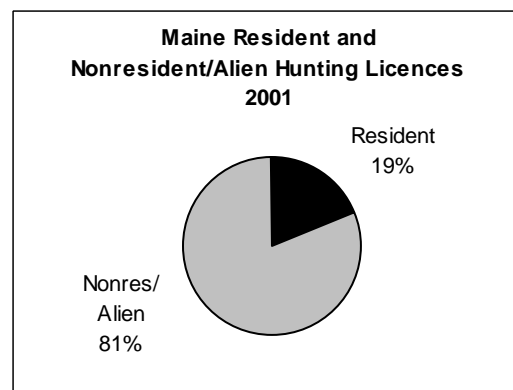


Figure 51

Maine Pleasure Boat Registrations

Pleasure boats accounted for 91% of the boats registered in Maine in 2001. The number of registered pleasure boats increased from 104,000 in 1993 to 117,000 in 2000, a 13% increase. By far the majority of pleasure boats (78%) were the “open” type. Canoes, the next most popular category, accounted for 8%. Cabin-type boats showed the greatest increase between 1993 and 2000 – 30%. DIFW began to keep separate records for pontoon boats and personal watercraft (PWC) in 1998. Between 1998 and 2000, pontoon boat registrations increased by 161%, and PWCs by 21%.

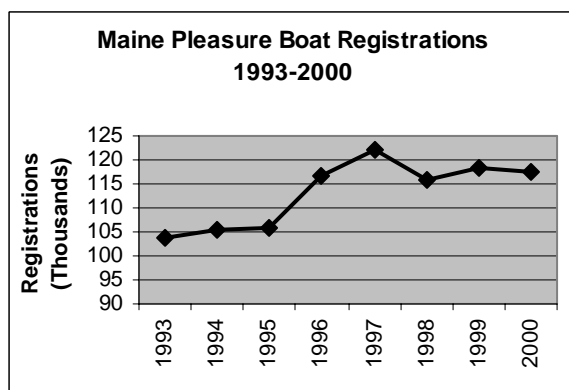


Figure 52

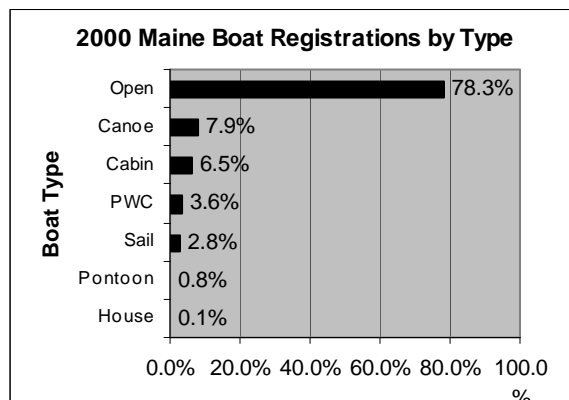


Figure 53

ATV Registrations

Maine ATV registrations grew from 21,447 to 44,796 between 1992/93 and 2000/01, an increase of over 170%. Maine residents accounted for 94% of the total registrations and nonresidents 6%.

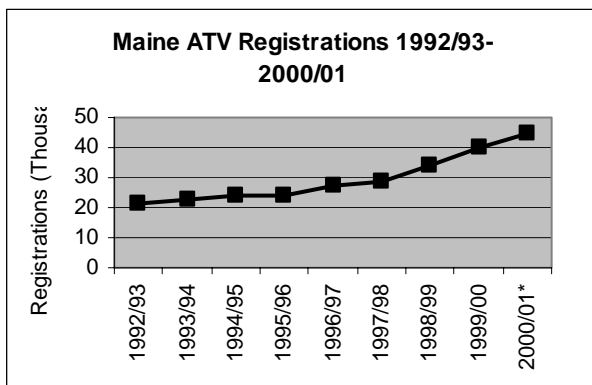


Figure 54

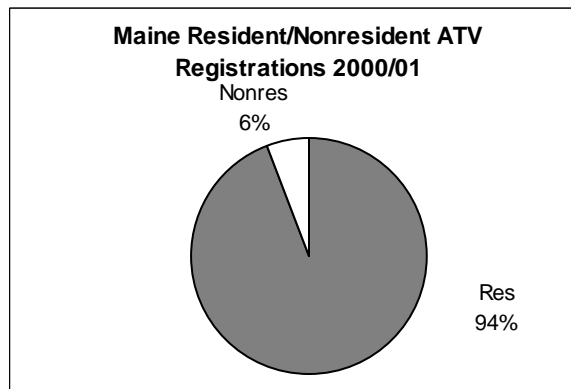


Figure 55

Snowmobile Registrations

Maine snowmobile registrations grew from 65,000 in 1992/93 to 98,000 in 2000/01, an increase of over 50%. Maine residents accounted for 84% of the total registrations and nonresidents 16%.

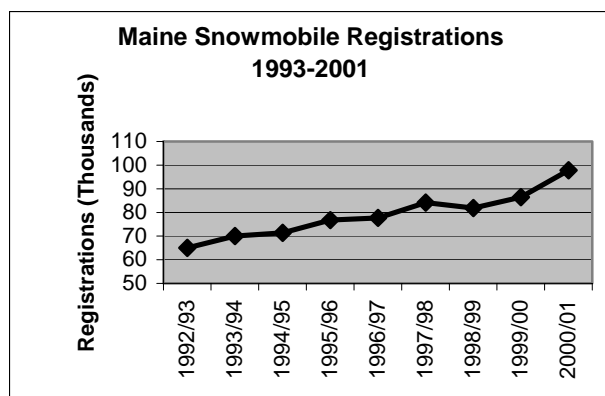


Figure 56

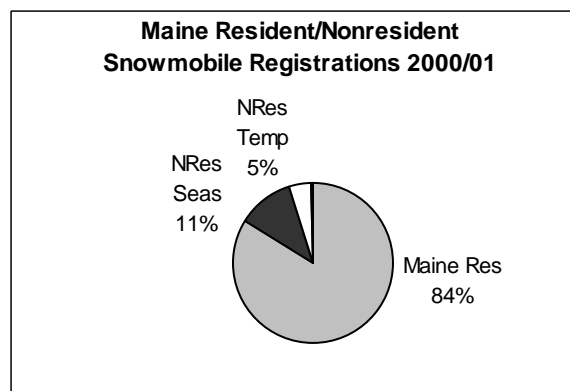


Figure 57

Commercial Whitewater Rafting Passengers

Maine has three rivers that carry the majority of commercial whitewater rafting visitors: the Kennebec, Penobscot, and Dead Rivers in north central Maine. Passenger allocations to commercial outfitters limit the total number of passengers on these rivers; however, the number of rafters is still growing within the set limits. From 1993 to 2001, the number of passengers grew from about 60,000 to 91,000, an increase of over 50%, with the largest growth occurring in the Kennebec River. Rafting on the Kennebec accounted for 65% of all commercial passengers in 2001.

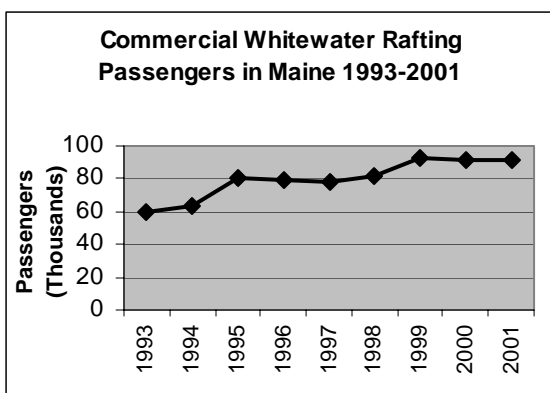


Figure 58

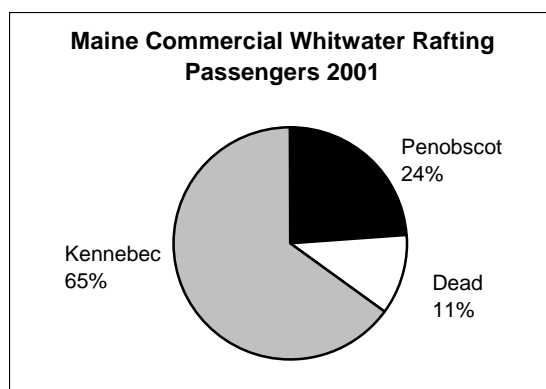


Figure 59

4. Tourist Destinations and Activities

The *Travel and Tourism in Maine - 2001 Visitor Study* (4) provides information about people taking “marketable pleasure trips” to Maine in 2001. These exclude trips taken to visit friends or relatives or for business. Of the 22.9 million pleasure trips, the majority (18.6 million or 81%) were day trips about equally split among residents and nonresidents. The most common reason for these day trips was shopping (27%), followed by outdoor activities (22%), touring (17%), city visits (12%), and beach trips (11%).

Marketable overnight pleasure trips numbered 4.3 million, or 19% of all pleasure trips. The study concludes: “*Ecotourism (21% vs. 11% US norm), the natural environment, and related outdoor recreation activities were key defining interests or components of Maine trips, at levels above US norms.*” More specific components of sightseeing and sports and recreation pursuits are highlighted in Table 23. For sightseeing trips, Maine towns and villages were key attractions followed by components of Maine’s natural landscape (wilderness, lakes, rivers, natural resources, national state parks, rural areas) and wildlife. For sports and recreation, visiting an ocean beach was the primary activity followed by hiking. Access to water for swimming, fishing, and boating was an important aspect of many trips.

Table 23			
Activities and Experiences Pursued on Marketable Overnight			
Pleasure Trips to Maine 2001 (Percent of Trips)			
Sightseeing		Sports & Recreation	
Small Towns/Villages	66%	Went to Ocean Beach	47%
Wilderness	38%	Hiking	19%
Lakes/Rivers	37%	Swam in a Pool	16%
Natural Environment	36%	Went to Lakeside Beach	11%
Historic Areas	29%	Bicycling	7%
National/State Park	27%	Freshwater Fishing	5%
Rural Areas	22%	Canoeing	5%
Viewing Wildlife	22%	Backpacking	5%
Landmarks/Historic Sites	21%	Sea Kayaking	3%
Beautiful Fall Colors	17%	Saltwater Fishing	3%
Unusual Wildlife	17%	Power Boating/Sailing	3%
Bird Watching	11%	Downhill Skiing	3%
Historical Museum	10%	Golf	2%
Day Cruise	9%	Tennis	1%
Interesting Architecture	8%	River Rafting	1%
Short Guided Tour	7%	Hunting	1%

C. Findings

1. Most Popular Recreation Activities

Drawing on the results of the 1991-92 survey of Maine residents, the National Surveys on Recreation and the Environment 1994-95 and 1999-01, and the 2001 National Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife Watching Survey, the most popular outdoor recreation activities among Maine residents, with 30% or greater participation would include the following:

Sightseeing	Walking
Visiting Cultural/Historic Sites	Swimming
Attending Sport Events	Boating
Picnicking	Fishing
Wildlife Watching	Bicycling

Among visitors, sightseeing is a top activity, with Maine's villages and natural environment the focal points of interest. Top sports and recreation activities for tourists were visiting beaches and hiking.

2. Fastest Growing Recreation Activities

According to the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment, the fastest growing activities nationally between 1994-95 and 1999-01, with a 30% or higher increase in participants, included:

kayaking	173%	biking	43%
snowboarding	127%	canoeing	43%
jet skiing	107%	horseback riding	41%
snowmobiling	63%	coldwater fishing	34%
wildlife viewing	48%	developed camping	31%
backpacking	46%	off-road driving	30%
hiking	44%	floating/rafting	30%

While there is no equivalent survey with which to identify fast-growing activities in Maine, a number of observations and comparisons with data that is available can be made that indicate these are important activities in Maine.

Growth nationally is occurring in some activities already popular in Maine, e.g., fishing, bicycling, and wildlife watching. Walking, the most popular or second most popular activity in Maine and national surveys, grew by 29% nationally. Maine snowmobile registrations increased substantially since 1993, and ATV registrations more than doubled. Boating registrations have increased overall, and particularly for cabin boats, pontoon boats and jet skis or personal watercraft (PWCs). While camping in many areas has declined, developed camping at Maine State Parks is increasing. The number of whitewater rafting passengers has continued to increase and Maine downhill ski areas have embraced snowboarding.

Some of the fastest growing activities are topics of concern in Maine, including overuse of some island resources by kayaks; noise, exhaust, and speed from jet skis and snowmobiles; trespassing and resource damage from ATVs; and overuse of some hiking and backpacking areas (Appalachian Trail, Baxter State Park). At the same time, increased interest in trail activities of all types has spawned organizations willing to assist in their development and management, and in combination with funds available over the last decade has helped to expand the supply of trail resources.

3. Age Considerations

Maine will have more older residents and older visitors in the years ahead. It is reasonable to expect overall recreation activity participation to change to reflect the age, ability, income, leisure time, and interests of an older population. Recreation areas and facilities that recognize these characteristics both at home and at destinations will be important. The 1991-92 recreation participation data for Maine show that active but less strenuous activities like swimming, fishing, and walking remain popular through age 64, along with less active pursuits often associated with travel (driving for pleasure, visiting

cultural/historic sites, fall foliage viewing, attending fairs/events). Walking was the one active pursuit that remained popular after age 65.

National Park Service research cited in the 1993 Maine SCORP predicted that older visitors to NPS sites would want safety and security and participatory recreation activities that are mentally stimulating, not too demanding physically, provide an opportunity to socialize in a relaxed forum, and have substantial educational content.

Maine's declining youth population generally indicates a slowing demand for recreation facilities associated with these age groups – playgrounds, and athletic fields and courts typically provided by municipalities and schools. This shifting demand will be unevenly spread, however, as some communities continue to grow and others decline. Declining school enrollments and the cost of delivering education in general are already forcing consideration of alternative ways of providing school programs, including athletics.

At the same time, the growing older population in many communities, a renewed emphasis on health and fitness for all ages, and an interest in providing recreation opportunities close to home, is pointing many local recreation programs toward facilities and programs in neighborhoods and community centers that serve multiple age groups and functions. Trails that meet recreation and local travel needs are a good example.

4. Disability Considerations

Nearly one-fifth of Maine's 2000 population was disabled in some way, a proportion similar to that for the US as a whole. In Maine, disability increased with advancing age so that the proportion more than doubled for people over 65 years old. Given the growing older population, outdoor recreation areas and facilities will need to be accessible to an increasing number of people with disabilities, indicating continued efforts to improve the accessibility of recreation areas and facilities for both residents and visitors.

Two recent University of Southern Maine reports assessing the accessibility and effectiveness of services for people with disabilities noted many continuing needs including: facility improvements for physical access; community and area recreation programs (including therapeutic recreation); affordable transportation to recreation facilities; expanded information about recreation opportunities; the use of new technologies for communication with people with hearing impairments; and other community-based programs to reduce the isolation of people with disabilities. Opportunities were especially deficient in rural areas (14, 15).

5. Development Considerations

Suburban/rural sprawl and declining service centers are a paramount concern in Maine. The loss of open space and water frontage in growing communities represents a loss of those areas that have supported fishing, hunting, wildlife watching, boating,

and trail activities close to home for decades. Protecting these resources will be necessary to ensure that fish, wildlife, and plant communities and associated recreation opportunities remain viable.

At the same time, encouraging denser development in neighborhoods and community centers will require reserving land and developing facilities that make compact living attractive and convenient. Readily accessible neighborhood open space and recreation areas, community-wide facilities located in community centers, and connecting links that provide for foot, bicycle, or minimal vehicle travel will support this type of development.

Maine's southernmost counties, Cumberland and York, are among its fastest growing and most densely settled counties. Other coastal counties from Hancock south are also growing in population. Southern and coastal Maine continue to be primary destinations for Maine overnight visitors. And real estate prices and property taxes along the coast have accelerated in recent years. Competition for water access, particularly to the ocean, is highest in these areas, and efforts to secure public access opportunities for both residents and visitors must continue.

6. Tourism Considerations

Maine's natural environment and outdoor recreation activities related to it are key to Maine tourism. Protecting and providing access to natural areas and features without degrading them and providing a quality experience for the visitor are challenges that face the state. Maine towns and villages are also primary destinations for Maine visitors. Equally important is establishing, improving, and maintaining the smaller, more formal open spaces that help shape community character and enhance community life – town commons, neighborhood and waterfront parks, walkways and trails, and similar areas.

Maine's resident population and Maine visitors will undoubtedly become more ethnically diverse, though at a slower rate than other parts of the US. Visitors of different cultural backgrounds value outdoor recreation differently, and these differences must be appreciated. For example, studies have established that African Americans are less likely than European Americans to recreate in dispersed settings, and Hispanic Americans tend to be more family-and group-oriented when visiting outdoor recreation areas (16).

Table 24 Percent Participation in Outdoor Recreation Activities by Maine Residents 16 Years and Older in 1991-92			
Activity	Percent	Activity, continued	Percent
Driving/Sightseeing	80.7	Fishing-Ocean	16.3
Walking for Pleasure/Exercise	57.6	Jogging and Running	14.7
Visit Cultural/Historic Site	55.0	Swimming-Indoor Pool	14.7
Swimming-Freshwater	54.8	Tennis-Outdoor	14.0
Picnicking	52.5	Softball Play/Coach	12.2
Swimming-Saltwater	47.3	Sailing	11.9
Pleasure Boating	38.4	Snowmobiling Near Home	11.9
Fishing-Lake/Ponds	38.3	Hunting-Small Game	10.6
Attending Outdoor Sport Events	35.0	Hiking-Backpacking	9.2
Attending Indoor Sport Events	31.4	Canoeing Whitewater	9.1
Canoeing Flatwater	30.9	Bicycling-Mountain	7.6
Swimming-Home/Friend's Pool	30.9	ATV Riding	7.1
Nature Walking	28.7	Baseball Play/Coach	6.9
Camping Developed	26.7	Cross Country Skiing Away from Home	6.9
Fishing-Rivers/Streams	26.1	Ice Skating-Indoor	6.4
Bicycling-Road/Trail	25.4	Snowmobiling Away From Home	6.4
Ice Skating-Outdoor	24.6	Swimming-Outdoor Pool	5.9
Hunting-Deer	21.9	Horseback Riding	5.1
Camping Primitive	20.6	Tennis-Indoor	3.5
Hiking-Day Hiking	19.6	Off Road Motorbiking	3.1
Golf	19.0	Hunting-Waterfowl	2.8
Cross Country Skiing Near Home	16.7	Kayaking	2.5
Ice Fishing	16.5	Bicycling-Touring	2.3
Downhill Skiing	16.3	Hunting-Moose/Bear	2.1

Table 25 Maine Recreation Activities in which One-third of Age Group Participated in 1991-1992						
Activity	Percent Participation by Age Group 1991-1992					
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Volleyball	36.4					
Basketball	36.4					
Jogging/Running	34.5					
Nature Walk	36.7	43.5				
Freshwater Swim	63.6	73	69.4	43.7	34.9	
Pool Swim	40	33.9				
Ocean Swim	56.4	63.5	61.8	46.6		
Photograph Nature	54.5	45.2	42.7			
Developed Camp	38.2	34.8				
River/Stream Fish	49.1					
Lake/ Pond Fish	58.2	43.5	40.8	35.9	36.1	
Picnic	47.3	64.3	61.8	53.4	33.7	39.1
Attend Sport Event	40.9		43	34		
Pleasure/Exer Walk	69.1	67.8	63.7	55.3	50.6	33.7
Pleasure Boat	49.1	40.9	45.2	35		
Visit Cult/Hist Site	61.8	55.7	63.1	56.3	43.4	43.5
Attend Fair/Event	70.9	81.7	75.8	71.8	59	52.2
Drive for Pleasure	78.2	84.3	83.4	79.6	78.3	73.9
Fall Foliage View	61.8	60.9	70.7	65	62.7	60.9

Maine Outdoor Recreation Activity Participation and Trends, Maine Department of Conservation,
Bureau of Parks and Recreation, June 1994

Table 26 Percent Participation by US Population 16 Years and Older in Outdoor Recreation Activities of the 1994-95 and 1999-01 National Surveys on Recreation and Environment			
Resource Base, Type of Activity (underlined) , and Individual Activity	Percent Participation		Change in Percent Participation
	94-95	99-01	
Total participation in any type activity	94.5	97.6	
Land-resource-based			
<u>Trail/Street/Road</u>	68.3	88.6	<i>not comparable</i>
Walking (all)	66.7	83.1	16.4
Running/Jogging	26.2	blank	not comparable
Horseback riding	7.1	9.8	2.7
Hiking	23.8	33.2	9.4
Biking (all)	28.7	39.7	11.0
(mountain biking-road/trail)	New in 1999	21.5	not comparable
<u>Traditional Social</u>	67.8	80.3	12.5
Family Gathering	61.8	73.6	11.8
Picnicking	49.1	54.7	5.6
<u>Viewing & Learning</u>	76.2	67.7	<i>not comparable</i>
Visiting a Nature Center/Trail/Zoo	46.4	57.4	11.0
Visiting a Prehistoric Site	17.4	21	3.6
Visiting a Historic Site	44.1	46.3	2.2
<u>Viewing & Photographing Activities</u>	New in 1999	69.6	<i>not comparable</i>
Bird-Watching	27	32.5	5.5
Wildlife Viewing	31.2	44.7	13.5
Viewing Natural Scenery	New in 1999	60.4	not comparable
<u>Driving For Pleasure and Sightseeing</u>	New in 1999	62.7	<i>not comparable</i>
Sightseeing	56.6	52.1	-4.5
Driving for Pleas thro Natural Scenery	New in 1999	51.5	not comparable
Off-Road Driving	13.9	17.5	3.6
<u>Outdoor Adventure</u>	36.8	55.9	<i>not comparable</i>
Camping	26.3	blank	not comparable
(developed camping)	20.7	26.2	5.5
(primitive camping)	14	15.9	1.9
Backpacking	7.6	10.7	3.1
<u>Hunting</u>	9.3	11.4	2.1
(big game)	7.1	8.4	1.3
(small game)	6.5	7.3	0.8
(migratory bird)	2.1	2.4	0.3
Water-resource-based			
<u>Boating/Floating/Sailing</u>	29	36.4	7.4
Sailing	4.8	5.1	0.3
Canoeing	7	9.7	2.7
Kayaking	1.3	3.4	2.1
Rowing	4.2	4.4	0.2
Floating, Rafting	7.6	9.5	1.9
Motor-boating	23.5	24.6	1.1
Water Skiing	8.9	8.1	-0.8
Jet Skiing	4.7	9.5	4.8
Sailboarding/windsurfing	1.1	0.8	-0.3

Table 26, continued			
Percent Participation by US Population 16 Years and Older in Outdoor Recreation Activities of the 1994-95 and 1999-01 National Surveys on Recreation and Environment			
Resource Base, Type of Activity (underlined) , and Individual Activity	Percent Participation		Change in Percent Participation
	94-95	99-01	
<u>Fishing</u>	28.9	34.2	5.3
Freshwater	24.4	29.4	5.0
Saltwater	9.5	10.4	0.9
Warmwater	20.4	22.6	2.2
Coldwater	10.4	13.5	3.1
Ice	2	blank	not comparable
Anadromous	4.5	4.4	-0.1
<u>Swimming</u>	54.2	60.7	not comparable
Swimming/lake, river,ocean	39	42.1	3.1
(swimming in freshwater)	New in 1999	27.4	not comparable
(swimming in saltwater)	New in 1999	25.1	not comparable
Snorkeling/Scuba	7.2	6.7/1.8	not comparable
Surfing	1.3	1.6	0.3
Visiting Beach/Waterslide	62.1	40.4/76.2	not comparable
Swimming/pool	44.2	blank	not comparable
Snow & Ice-resource-based			
<u>Snow and Ice Activities</u>	18.1	26.3	8.2
Downhill Skiing	8.4	8.5	0.1
Cross-country skiing	3.3	3.8	0.5
Snowboarding	2.3	4.9	2.6
Snowmobiling	3.5	5.6	2.1
Sledding	10.2	blank	not comparable
Ice Skating	5.2	blank	not comparable
Outdoor sports & Spectator activities			
<u>Individual Sports</u>	22	blank	not comparable
Golf	14.8	blank	not comparable
Tennis	10.6	blank	not comparable
<u>Outdoor Team</u>	26.4	22.9	-3.5
Baseball	6.7	blank	not comparable
Softball	13	blank	not comparable
<u>Outdoor Spectator</u>	58.7	blank	not comparable
Attending Sporting Events	47.5	blank	not comparable

Sources: National Surveys on Recreation and the Environment 1994-95 and 1999-2001; US Forest Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Parks Service, Universities of Georgia and Tennessee, and others.

Table 27 US Population 16 Years and Older Participating in Outdoor Recreation Activities of the 1994-95 and 1999-01 National Surveys on Recreation and Environment			
Resource Base, Type of Activity (underlined) , and Individual Activity	Number of Participants		Percent Change in Participants
	94-95 (millions)	99-01 (millions)	
Total participation in any type activity	189.3	202.3	6.9%
Land-resource-based			
<u>Trail/Street/Road</u>	136.9	183.7	not comparable
Walking (all)	133.7	172.3	28.9%
Running/Jogging	52.5	blank	not comparable
Horseback riding	14.4	20.3	41.0%
Hiking	47.8	68.8	43.9%
Biking (all)	57.4	82.3	43.4%
(mountain biking-road/trail)	New in 1999	44.6	not comparable
<u>Traditional Social</u>	135.9	166.5	22.5%
Family Gathering	123.8	152.6	23.3%
Picnicking	98.3	113.4	15.4%
<u>Viewing & Learning</u>	152.6	140.3	not comparable
Visiting a Nature Center/Trail/Zoo	93.1	119	27.8%
Visiting a Prehistoric Site	34.9	43.5	24.6%
Visiting a Historic Site	88.4	96	8.6%
<u>Viewing & Photographing Activities</u>	New in 1999	144.3	not comparable
Bird-Watching	54.1	67.4	24.6%
Wildlife Viewing	62.6	92.7	48.1%
Viewing Natural Scenery	New in 1999	125.2	not comparable
<u>Driving For Pleasure and Sightseeing</u>	New in 1999	130	not comparable
Sightseeing	113.4	108	-4.8%
Driving for Pleas thro Natural Scenery	New in 1999	106.8	not comparable
Off-Road Driving	27.9	36.3	30.1%
<u>Outdoor Adventure</u>	73.6	115.9	not comparable
Camping	52.8	blank	not comparable
(developed camping)	41.5	54.3	30.8%
(primitive camping)	28	32.9	17.5%
Backpacking	15.2	22.2	46.1%
<u>Hunting</u>	18.6	23.6	26.9%
(big game)	14.2	17.4	22.5%
(small game)	13	15.1	16.2%
(migratory bird)	4.3	4.9	14.0%
Water-resource-based			
<u>Boating/Floating/Sailing</u>	58.1	75.5	29.9%
Sailing	9.6	10.6	10.4%
Canoeing	14.1	20.1	42.6%
Kayaking	2.6	7.1	173.1%
Rowing	8.4	9.1	8.3%
Floating, Rafting	15.2	19.7	29.6%
Motor-boating	47	51	8.5%
Water Skiing	17.9	16.8	-6.1%
Jet Skiing	9.5	19.7	107.4%
Sailboarding/windsurfing	2.2	1.7	-22.7%

Table 27, continued US Population 16 Years and Older Participating in Outdoor Recreation Activities of the 1994-95 and 1999-01 National Surveys on Recreation and Environment			
Resource Base, Type of Activity (underlined) , and Individual Activity	Number of Participants		Percent Change in Participants
	94-95 (millions)	99-01 (millions)	
<u>Fishing</u>	57.8	70.9	22.7%
Freshwater	48.8	60.9	24.8%
Saltwater	19	21.6	13.7%
Warmwater	40.8	46.8	14.7%
Coldwater	20.8	27.9	34.1%
Ice	4	blank	not comparable
Anadromous	9.1	9.1	0.0%
<u>Swimming</u>	108.6	125.8	not comparable
Swimming/lake, river,ocean	78.1	87.3	11.8%
(swimming in freshwater)	New in 1999	56.8	not comparable
(swimming in saltwater)	New in 1999	52	not comparable
Snorkeling/Scuba	14.5	13.9/3.7 (17.6)	21.4%
Surfing	2.6	3.3	26.9%
Visiting Beach/Waterslide	124.4	83.7/54.3 (138.0)	10.9%
Swimming/pool	88.5	blank	not comparable
Snow & Ice-resource-based			
<u>Snow and Ice Activities</u>	36.3	54.5	50.1%
Downhill Skiing	16.8	17.6	4.8%
Cross-country skiing	6.5	7.9	21.5%
Snowboarding	4.5	10.2	126.7%
Snowmobiling	7.1	11.6	63.4%
Sledding	20.5	blank	not comparable
Ice Skating	10.5	blank	not comparable
Outdoor sports & Spectator activities			
<u>Individual Sports</u>	44.1	blank	not comparable
Golf	29.7	blank	not comparable
Tennis	21.2	blank	not comparable
<u>Outdoor Team</u>	53	47.5	-10.4%
Baseball	13.5	blank	not comparable
Softball	26.1	blank	not comparable
<u>Outdoor Spectator</u>	117.6	blank	not comparable
Attending Sporting Events	95.2	blank	not comparable

Sources: National Surveys on Recreation and the Environment 1994-95 and 1999-2001; US Forest Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Parks Service, Universities of Georgia and Tennessee, and others.

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